# FRESNO POLICE DEPARTMENT REPORTABLE RESPONSE RESISTANCE PROJECT



**Third Quarter 2005** 

(July/August/September)

Jerry P. Dyer Chief of Police

### Use of Reportable Response Resistance (Force) Data Collection

Despite Fresno police officers routine use of verbal commands, and attempts to negotiate peaceful solutions when involved in adversarial situations, there are times when physical force is necessary to make an arrest, prevent an escape, overcome resistance, or defend against injury to officers or citizens. Officers use force as a last resort, with the vast majority of confrontations resolved with very little, if any, force applied. On rare occasions, deadly force must be used; however, the public is often unaware of the vast majority of potentially deadly confrontations that are peacefully resolved without resorting to deadly force.

Until recently, the Department had no method to determine the number of times officers used non-lethal means to resolve potentially lethal situations, losing critical information needed to illustrate this important fact.

Effective March 31, 2003, the Professional Standards Unit began reviewing police reports and other force data for comparative analysis and composite reporting. This information is used to determine effectiveness and necessity of the force used, reliability of equipment, training needs, policy modifications, etc.

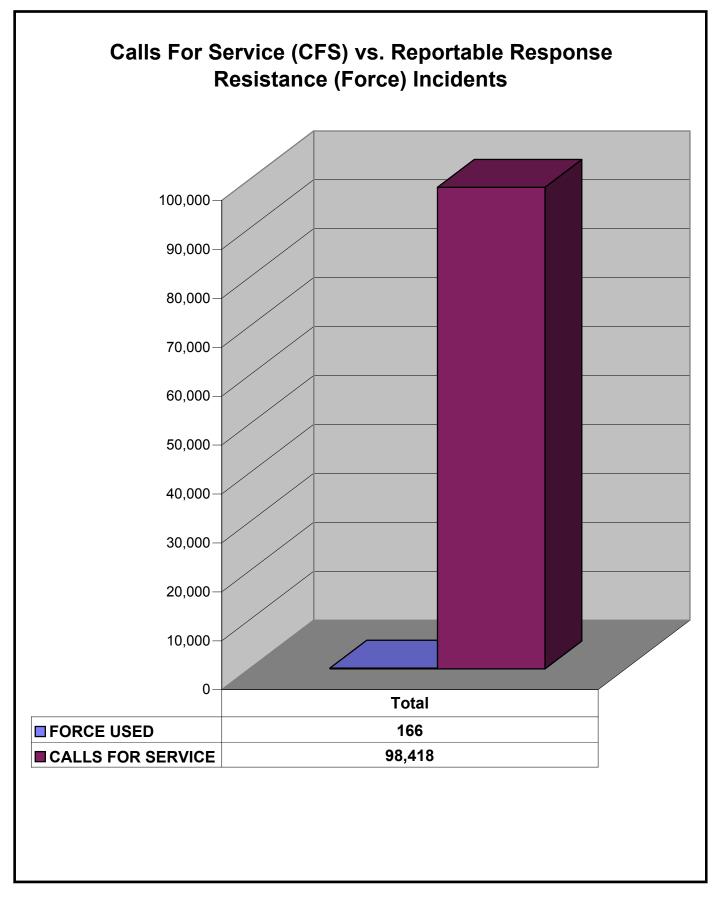
The Department defines reportable force as any force when:

- 1. Officers (including canines) use force and a person is injured; or,
- 2. Officers strike a person with a body part (i.e. fist, foot, elbow, etc.) or any object (i.e. flashlight, clipboard, etc); or,
- 3. Officers use (not merely display) a department issued weapon (i.e. electronic immobilizing device, less-lethal impact projectile, chemical agents, baton, firearm, etc.).

Fresno police officers applied force in 166 incidents while responding to 98,418 calls for service (CFS). This equates to officers applying force in less than one-fifth of one percent (0.17%) of all calls for service for this reporting period.

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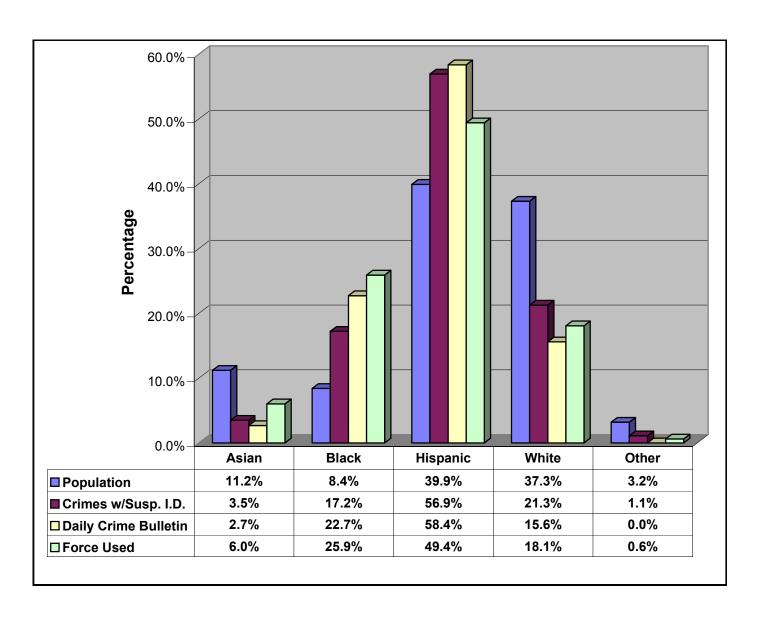
CFS does not include events handled telephonically 0.17% of all CFS resulted in the application of reportable force.

# **Suspect Demographics**

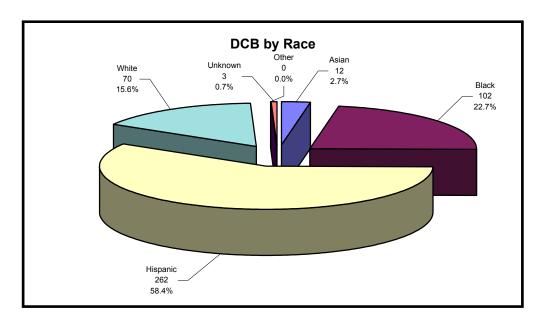
	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Other
City of Fresno Pop. (427,652)* Percentage	48,028 11.2%		,	159,473 37.3%	13,868 3.2%
Crimes with Suspect's Race/Age Identified (17,615) Percentage	615 3.5%	3,034 17.2%	•	3,745 21.3%	193 1.1%
Daily Crime Bulletin Listings (446)** Percentage	12 2.7%	102 22.7%	=	70 15.6%	0 0.0%
Force Applications (166) Percentage	10 6.0%	43 25.9%	82 49.4%	30 18.1%	1 0.6%

<sup>\* 2000</sup> Census

<sup>\*\* 3</sup> persons or 0.7% were listed as 'unknown' (see page 3 for definition of Daily Crime Bulletin - DCB)



# DAILY CRIME BULLETIN (WANTED PERSONS) BY RACE LISTINGS – 449

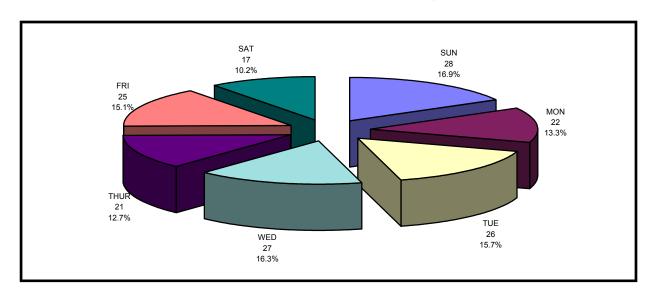


Order by Race: Hispanic - 58.4%
Black - 22.7%
White - 15.6%
Asian - 2.7%
Unknown - 0.7%
Other - 0.0%

The Daily Crime Bulletin (DCB) is a restricted, law enforcement use only document, issued department wide to all sworn personnel and twelve other local/state agencies to assist in locating/arresting suspects and wanted persons. The DCB is issued seven days a week and typically contains the following information:

- 1) Felonies with known, at-large, suspects
- 2) Wanted parolees
- 3) Officer safety information (vehicle occupants in possession of firearms, possible armed subjects, etc.)

#### FORCE INCIDENTS BY DAY OF WEEK, CITY-WIDE



Order by Day of the Week:

 Sunday
 17.2%

 Wednesday
 16.0%

 Friday
 15.3%

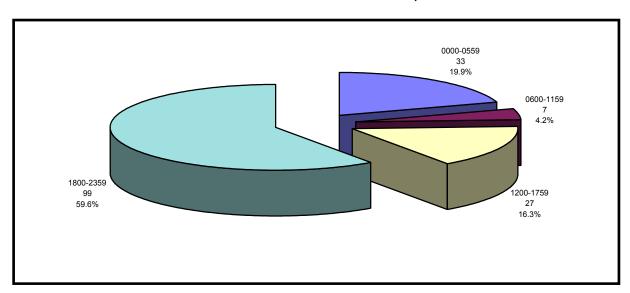
 Tuesday
 15.3%

 Monday
 13.5%

 Thursday
 12.3%

 Saturday
 10.4%

# FORCE INCIDENTS BY HOUR OF DAY, CITY-WIDE



Order by Hours of the Day:

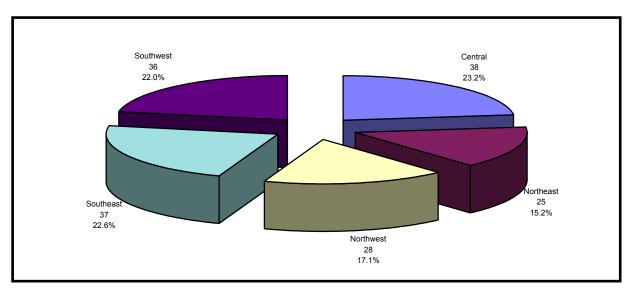
 1800 to 2359 hrs
 58.9%

 0000 to 0559 hrs
 20.2%

 1200 to 1759 hrs
 16.6%

 0600 to 1159 hrs
 4.3%

#### FORCE INCIDENTS BY POLICING DISTRICT\*



Of the 166 force incidents, 2 were not assigned to a specific district.

Order by District: Central - 23.2%

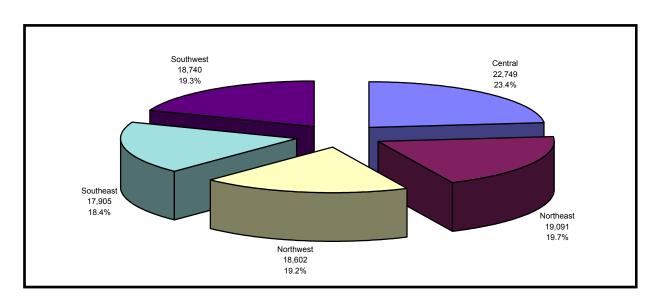
 Southeast
 22.6%

 Southwest
 22.0%

 Northwest
 17.1%

 Northeast
 15.2%

# ALL CALLS FOR SERVICE (CFS) BY POLICING DISTRICT\*



Of the 98,418 CFS, 1,331 were not assigned to a specific district.

Order by District: Central - 23.4%

 Northeast
 19.7%

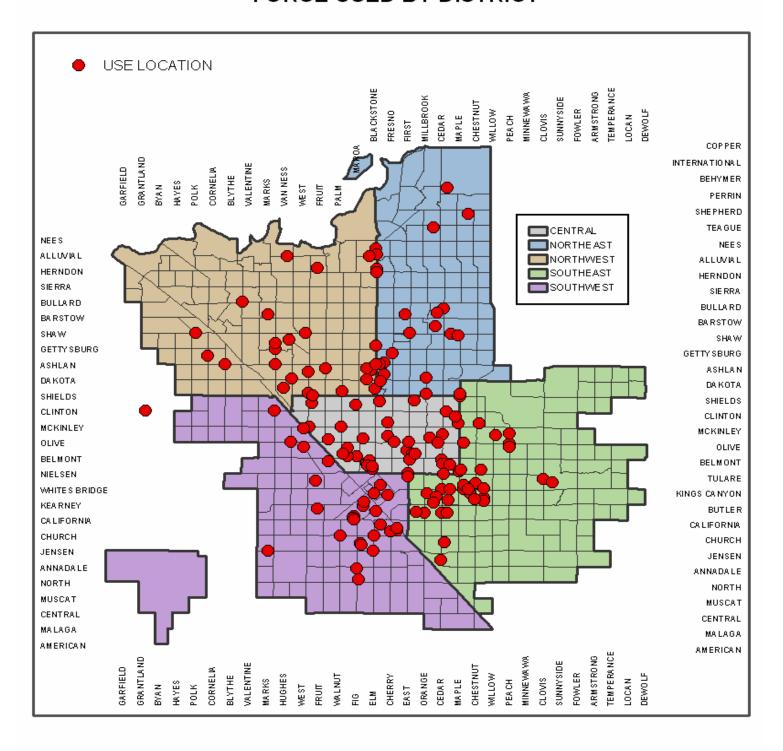
 Southwest
 19.3%

 Northwest
 19.2%

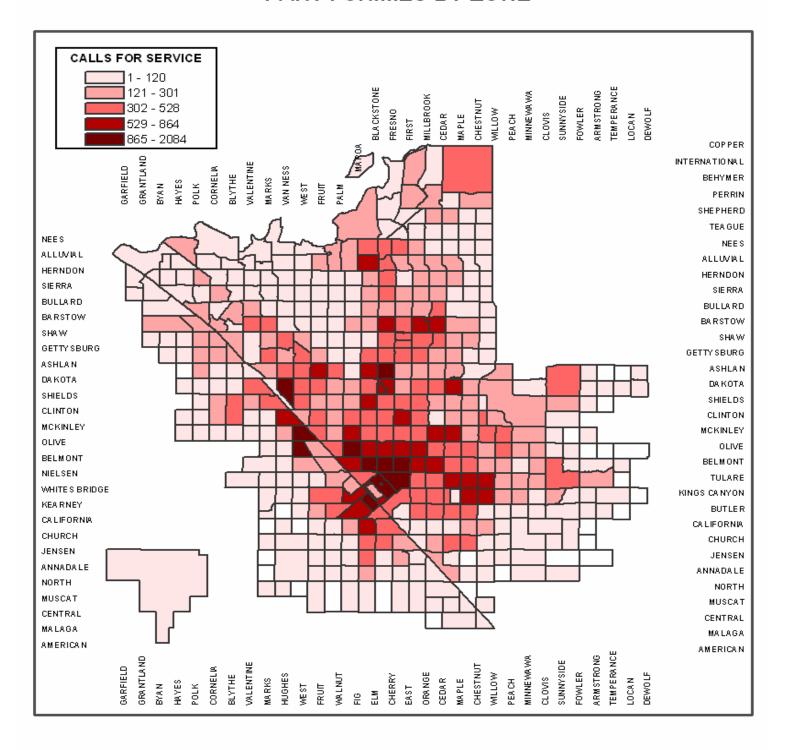
 Southeast
 18.4%

<sup>\*</sup> See page 6 for policing district boundaries.

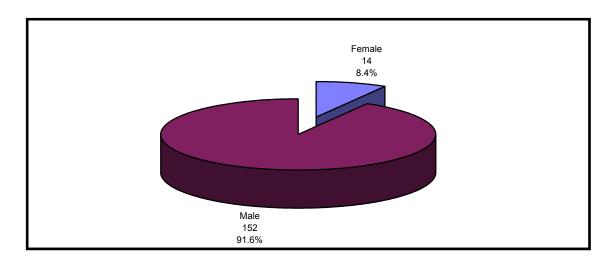
# FORCE USED BY DISTRICT



# PART I CRIMES BY ZONE



#### FORCE INCIDENTS BY GENDER OF SUSPECTS



# REPORTED CRIMES BY AGE AND RACE OF SUSPECTS

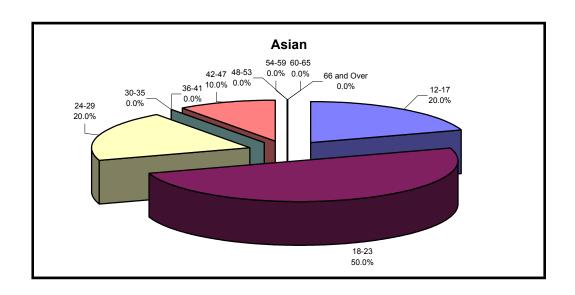
Age Group	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Other	TOTAL
12-17	142	306	742	227	26	1,443
18-23	222	611	2,606	696	56	4,191
24-29	125	539	2,359	641	33	3,697
30-35	47	375	1,641	543	26	2,632
36-41	40	472	1,296	617	16	2,441
42-47	21	346	756	570	21	1,714
48-53	9	252	405	274	10	950
54-59	4	85	143	107	5	344
60-65	0	22	47	49	0	118
66 and Over	5	26	33	21	0	85
Total	615	3,034	10,028	3,745	193	17,615

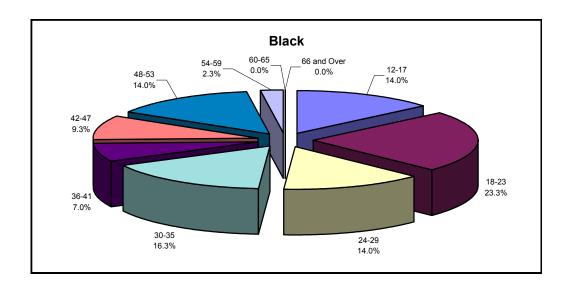
Of the 17,784 reported crime suspects, 17,615 had both age and race data.

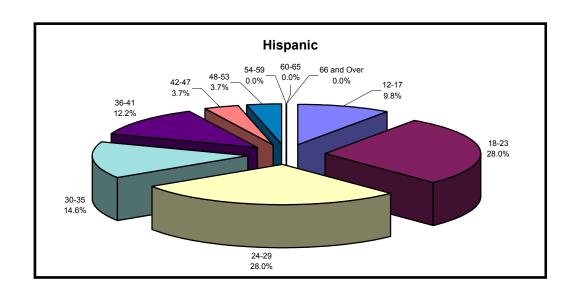
#### REPORTABLE FORCE INCIDENTS BY AGE AND RACE OF SUSPECTS

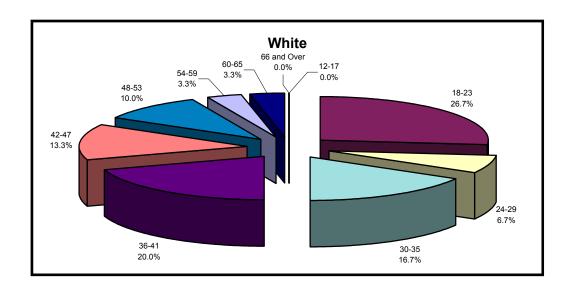
Age Group	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Other	TOTAL
12-17	2	6	8			16
18-23	5	10	23	8	1	47
24-29	2	6	23	2		33
30-35		7	12	5		24
36-41		3	10	6		19
42-47	1	4	3	4		12
48-53		6	3	3		12
54-59		1		1		2
60-65				1		1
66 and Over						0
Total	10	43	82	30	1	166

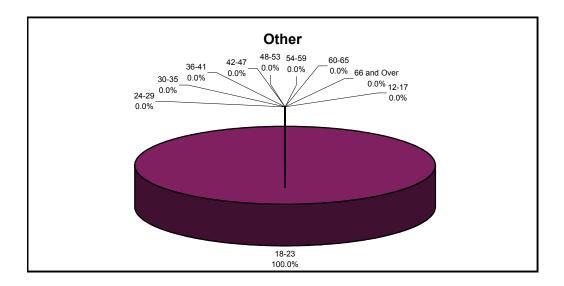
#### REPORTABLE FORCE INCIDENTS BY AGE AND RACE OF SUSPECTS





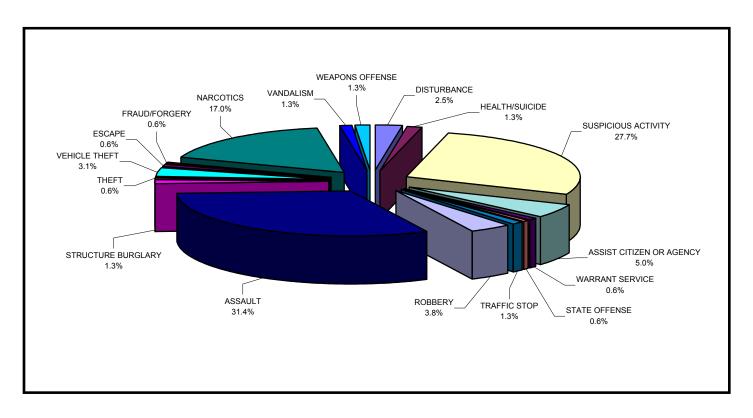






"Other" refers to persons whose race is not defined as Asian, Black, Hispanic or White, i.e. persons from the Pacific Islands, Mid-East, or India.

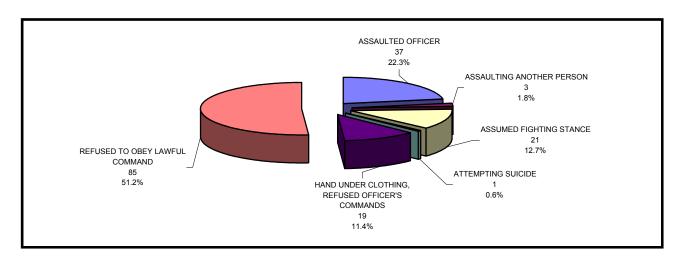
#### TYPE OF CFS RESULTING IN REPORTABLE FORCE INCIDENTS



Order by Force Incident Clearance Code:		Force Incidents:	CFS Total:
ASSAULT	-	50	2082
SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY	-	44	14687
NARCOTICS	-	27	1389
ASSIST CITIZEN OR AGENCY	-	8	3297
ROBBERY	-	6	513
VEHICLE THEFT	-	5	3085
DISTURBANCE	-	4	15995
HEALTH/SUICIDE	-	2	3319
TRAFFIC STOP	-	2	18317
STRUCTURE BURGLARY	-	2	4911
VANDALISM	-	2	1106
WEAPONS OFFENSE	-	2	923
STATE OFFENSE	-	1	2
WARRANT SERVICE	-	1	3748
THEFT	-	1	2797
ESCAPE	-	1	1
FRAUD/FORGERY	-	1	474
TOTAL		159 *	

<sup>\* 7</sup> force incidents had wrong clearance codes.

#### SUSPECT'S ACTIONS NECESSITATING THE USE OF FORCE



Order by Action:

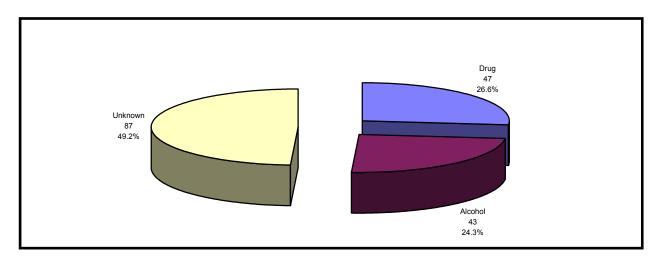
REFUSED TO OBEY LAWFUL COMMAND	_	51.2%
		22.3%
ASSAULTED OFFICER	-	22.3%
ASSUMED FIGHTING STANCE	-	12.7%
HAND UNDER CLOTHING, REFUSED OFFICER'S COMMANDS	-	11.4%
ASSAULTING ANOTHER PERSON	-	1.8%
ATTEMPTING SUICIDE	_	0.6%

#### REPORTABLE FORCE INCIDENTS BY TYPE OF CFS AND SUSPECT'S ACTION

					HAND UNDER	
					CLOTHING,	REFUSED
		ASSAULTING			REFUSED	TO OBEY
	ASSAULTED	ANOTHER	ASSUMED FIGHTING	ATTEMPTING	OFFICER'S	LAWFUL
TYPE OF CFS	OFFICER	PERSON	STANCE	SUICIDE	COMMANDS	COMMAND
DISTURBANCE	0	1	1	0	0	2
HEALTH/SUICIDE	0	0	0	1	1	0
SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY	8	0	3	0	7	26
ASSIST CITIZEN OR AGENCY	1	0	0	0	1	6
WARRANT SERVICE	0	0	0	0	0	1
STATE OFFENSE	1	0	0	0	0	0
TRAFFIC STOP	0	0	0	0	0	2
ROBBERY	2	0	0	0	2	2
ASSAULT	17	2	13	0	1	17
STRUCTURE BURGLARY	1	0	0	0	0	1
THEFT	0	0	1	0	0	0
VEHICLE THEFT	0	0	1	0	0	4
ESCAPE	0	0	0	0	1	0
FRAUD/FORGERY	0	0	0	0	0	-
NARCOTICS	4	0	2	0	5	16
VANDALISM	0	0	0	0	0	
WEAPONS OFFENSE	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	34*	3	21	1	18*	82*

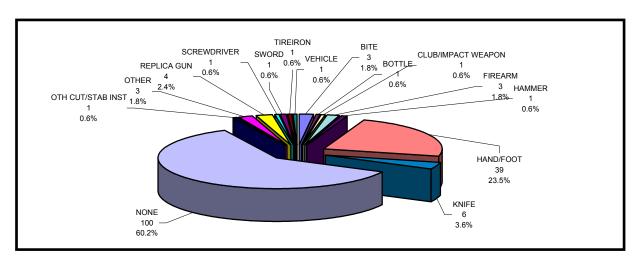
<sup>\* 7</sup> force incidents had wrong clearance codes (3 for categories ASSAULTED OFFICER and REFUSED TO OBEY LAWFUL COMMAND; 1 for category HAND UNDER CLOTHING, REFUSED OFFICER'S COMMANDS).

#### SUSPECT'S DRUG/ALCOHOL USE WITH REPORTABLE FORCE APPLIED



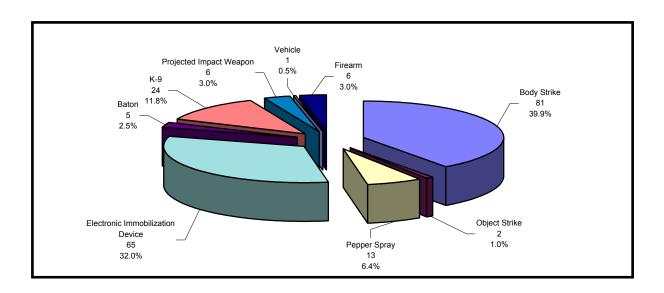
Some suspects were under the influence of both drugs and alcohol.

#### SUSPECT WEAPONS WITH REPORTABLE FORCE APPLIED



Order by Weapon:	NONE	-	60.2%
	HAND/FOOT	-	23.5%
	KNIFE	-	3.6%
	REPLICA GUN	-	2.4%
	BITE	-	1.8%
	FIREARM	-	1.8%
	OTHER	-	1.8%
	BOTTLE	-	0.6%
	CLUB/IMPACT WEAPON	-	0.6%
	HAMMER	-	0.6%
	OTH CUT/STAB INST	-	0.6%
	SCREWDRIVER	-	0.6%
	SWORD	-	0.6%
	TIREIRON	-	0.6%
	VEHICLE	-	0.6%

#### REPORTABLE FORCE USED BY OFFICERS



Some incidents require multiple applications of force to take a suspect into custody or stop an unlawful attack.

#### Order by Force:

Body Strike	-	39.9%
Electronic Immobilization Device	-	32.0%
K-9	-	11.8%
Pepper Spray	-	6.4%
Projected Impact Weapon	-	3.0%
Firearm	-	3.0%
Baton	-	2.5%
Object Strike	-	1.0%
Vehicle	-	0.5%

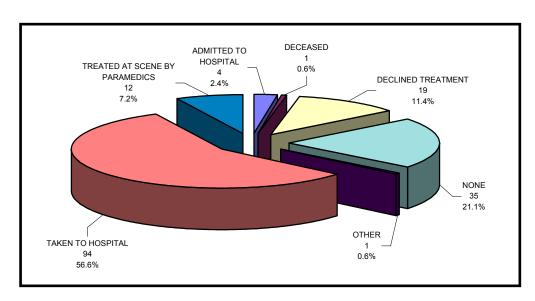
Note: Electronic Immobilization Device is also referred to as a Taser.

Projected Impact Weapon is also referred to as a Less Lethal Shotgun or bean bag gun.

#### OFFICER SAFETY ISSUES, WEAPON RETENTION

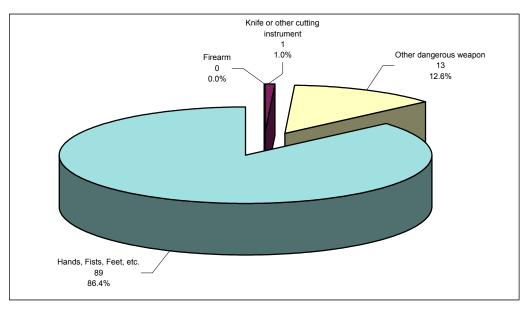
On 9-25-2005 at approximately 2019 hours, officers attempted to stop a man who was staggering in the middle of the roadway and seemed to be intoxicated. After a lengthy foot chase the suspect stopped and faced the officer in a fighting position. The officer used his department issued X26 taser, which had little effect. The officer then utilized a drive stun at which time the suspect grabbed the taser. The officer quickly pushed the suspect away and used physical force to apprehend him.

#### SUSPECT MEDICAL REVIEW AFTER REPORTABLE FORCE APPLIED



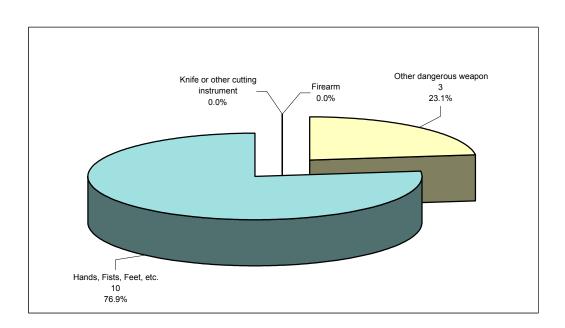
Not all suspects who received medical review were injured. Per Department policy, any person subjected to a chemical agent/mace, electronic immobilizing device (taser), less lethal impact projectile, or any force which causes injury or renders temporary disability to an arrestable subject, is automatically provided medical care by on-scene medical personnel or at a hospital.

#### **OFFICER'S ASSAULTED\***



103 officers were assaulted.

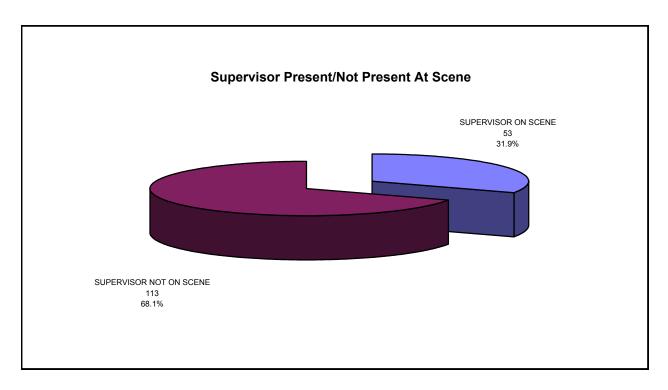
#### **OFFICER'S INJURED \***



13 officers were injured requiring immediate medical treatment.

\* Data based on the 3rd Qtr 2005 LEOKA (Law Enforcement Officers Killed or Assaulted) report. Not all incidents, where an officer was injured, involved a use of reportable force, i.e. the suspect gives up after injuring an officer.

# SUPERVISOR ON SCENE WHEN REPORTABLE FORCE APPLIED



A supervisor may be enroute to assist an officer on a call; however, the officer may be required to use reportable force prior to the supervisor's arrival. In these circumstances, the supervisor would be considered "not on scene."